

The Ottawa Free Trader.

THE WEEKLY EDITION.

Ottawa, Illinois, May 17, 1890.

THE NEWS.

THURSDAY.

The Allan Line steamer *Parisian*, which reached Quebec Tuesday from Liverpool, struck an iceberg off the banks of Newfoundland and narrowly escaped destruction. The berg was sighted when fifty yards ahead, and the instant reversal of the engines checked the speed of the ship, which would otherwise have met with disaster.

In the German Reichstag yesterday the veteran field marshal, Count Von Moltke, spoke in support of the military bill, saying that a strong government would be able to maintain peace. Most of the powers hesitated about "throwing a match into the powder barrel," but Germany's security depended on herself alone.

In congress the house yesterday insisted on its amendments to the senate dependent pension bill and a conference was ordered. The senate passed the house bills appropriating \$80,000 for a public building at York, Pa., and \$100,000 for one at Rock Island.

An association of Irish-Canadians is said to have been formed at Montreal, with the primary object of assisting the home-rule movement for Ireland and the secondary one of securing the annexation of Canada to the United States.

Thomas B. Musgrave, a member of the Union League Club of New York, was arrested yesterday charged with sending an indecent pamphlet through the mails, libelling relatives of William Waldorf Astor.

The labor riots at Hamburg, Germany, continue. Several conflicts between rioters and police occurred yesterday.

Eight inches of snow fell at Neche, N. D., Tuesday night.

FRIDAY.

The markets were strong and higher in cereals, corn closing at higher at 34 1/2 May 34 1/2 July. Oats also bulged at 27 1/2 May 26 1/2 July. Wheat closed 94 1/2 May and 92 1/2 July, or 1 1/2 higher. Provisions dull and 10 to 20c lower. Vessel shipments yesterday 400,000 bushels corn and 500,000 oats. Receipts of cattle, 20,000; sheep, 10,000; hogs, 15,000. Receipts of wheat, 25,000; corn, 10,000; oats, 10,000. Receipts of flour, 10,000; sugar, 10,000; coffee, 10,000; tea, 10,000; rice, 10,000; cotton, 10,000; wool, 10,000; hides, 10,000; tallow, 10,000; lard, 10,000; butter, 10,000; eggs, 10,000; fruit, 10,000; vegetables, 10,000; other, 10,000.

Clinton G. Reynolds, of the law firm of Reynolds & Harrison, 69 Wall street, New York, was shot and mortally wounded in his own office yesterday morning by Alphonso J. Stephanie. The murderer's mother had commenced legal proceedings against him to recover money left by her late husband, and which the young man was misappropriating. Reynolds was her attorney.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian church is in session at Saratoga Springs. The question of the Westminster revision will be the great issue of the convention. It has been treated in a very conservative manner thus far.

The wife and daughter of President G. Stanley Hall, of Clark University, were found dead in their beds yesterday morning at their home in Worcester, Mass. They had been suffocated by escaping gas.

Word has been received at Wilkes-Barre, Pa., that 28 men are buried in the Ashley mine. The cause of the disaster has not been reported.

Doran, Wright & Co., bucket-shop operators of New York and Boston, failed for \$300,000, with only nominal assets.

Whatever prejudice may have been engendered against Gov. Hill, of New York, by his bearing down the Cleveland contest of 1888, there is no disputing that since then, in his battles with the Republican legislature of New York, notably in the matter of the Australian election law, he has come out a signal victor and accumulated no little political capital. He will also lose nothing in that way by a message he sent to the legislature a few days ago, suggesting that a constitutional amendment be submitted to the people of the state for the transfer from the legislature to the courts of the power of deciding contested election cases. He also recommends action to bring the subject before congress with a view to securing ultimately a similar amendment to the federal constitution. He declares that four out of every five contested election cases in legislature and congress are decided on purely partisan grounds, greatly to the scandal of justice. He cites as a precedent the action of the British parliament in voluntarily renouncing in 1868 in favor of the courts the right it had claimed for three centuries of deciding such cases for itself.

A pretty straight intimation comes from Washington that, in order to get the McKinley tariff bill through the house and senate at this session, it has been agreed that it shall not go into effect until July 1, 1891. On any other condition it is now admitted that it would be impossible to force the bill through the senate, even if it should pass the house. An agreement, however, to delay its going into effect until after the voice of the people shall be heard upon it next fall, quiets the conscience of such men as Butterworth, Payson, Hitt, etc., in the house, and of at least a dozen of west-

ern senators whose vote, it is acknowledged, it would be impossible to get for the bill except upon such an understanding. Nothing can be better for the country than such an arrangement. And it will not be bad for the Republican party itself. At the short session of congress after the fall elections, it will give the party managers an excellent opportunity gracefully to bow to the will of the people, undo their work, and turn the business of tariff revision over to those in whom the people have more confidence.

BEN BUTTERWORTH'S BOMB.

If a dynamite bomb had been exploded in the house at Washington on Tuesday, there could not have been more astonishment than was caused by the speech of Ben Butterworth, of Ohio, in denunciation of the McKinley tariff bill. The general debate having really closed on Saturday, Ben was able to get in his little speech by unanimous consent, the Democrats of course making no objection to anything that delayed the bill, while the Republicans assented because they really expected something to tickle them from so prominent a leader of their own party.

A comprehensive abstract of the speech is given in our telegraph columns. The principle Mr. B. contended for was that only such protection was justified as placed our manufacturers on an equality with manufacturers or producers abroad, with a slight cognate of advantage in our own favor. This stimulated healthy competition, with the "splits" in our favor. The principle underlying the McKinley bill was the destruction of this wholesome foreign competition, the building of a Chinese wall around us, the creation of huge monopolies with enormous profits to the few to the oppression and impoverishment of the many. He instanced the tariff on copper. There has not been a time in 25 years when copper could not be produced cheaper in this than any other country, yet a protective tariff was kept up, and the copper syndicate, on a capital of \$1,250,000, have pocketed over \$60,000,000 of dividends in nineteen years. It would have been cheaper for the people of this country to have taken every man employed in the copper mines and boarded him in the Fifth Avenue hotel and set him up in the banking business! The same monstrous outrage was to be repeated in the proposed tax on tin plate; and it was repeated over and over in the iron, wool, cotton and other schedules.

One of the most trenchant passages of his speech was that in which he analysed the boasted protection the McKinley bill offered to the farmer. It would exclude \$25,000,000 worth of foreign agricultural products it was argued. Of these \$17,000,000 were from Canada; in return we sold Canada \$21,000,000, the largest part being corn and products we do not buy from them. To please the farmer he is shut out of a market that in the last fifty years has bought of him \$250,000,000 more than he has taken in return! Where comes this opposition to the products of our neighbors of the north? Avarice on the border. It is dictated by the hen coop, the potato patch, the hop patch on the northern border that repays itself ten times over by smuggling! "And the end of the ball," said Mr. B., "will be to see my honored friend (Mr. McKinley) in charge of the hop brigade associated with the cabbage cavalry endeavoring to persuade the farmer that his highest interest is in confining himself to a market where we do not sell within one-fourth of what we produce."

WORK TO DO.

The new Ottawa Business Men's Association is about organized and ready to proceed to business. They should be advised that there is plenty for them to attend to without delay. The east is full of manufacturing establishments that desire to come west. They find that much the heaviest market for their goods is in the west, that the facilities for manufacturing at the west are quite equal to those at the east, and that the manufacturers on the ground have the advantage. Joliet, Aurora, Rock Island, Rockford, Kankakee, etc., have long been in correspondence with these uneasy eastern factory men, and have already induced a number to "pull up" at the east and locate in those cities. Ottawa is quite as well located for any of them as Joliet, Rockford, etc., and ought to have at least a share of them.

At the monthly meeting of the Rock Island Business Men's Association last Friday evening, "propositions were read from five eastern industries desirous of locating here [at Rock Island], one with a capital stock of \$120,000, and employing 200 to 500 men; one with a capital of \$75,000 and employing 200 men, and one with a capital of \$50,000, and two less important, but no less of interest to the association. These enterprises all presented proof of their stability, and the two largest did not ask unreasonable inducements."

Ottawa, if her advantageous location, facilities for manufacturing, cheap and quick transportation, etc., had been known to these eastern men, might have had these offers quite as readily as Rock Island. What

our association should do at once is to put Ottawa in communication with these concerns at the east, find out what ones among them desire to move, how much help will bring them, and then raise the help. The process is simple enough, but it involves work under the guidance of an association that is alive and active.

No matter how rigidly Speaker Reed undertakes to enforce the gag rule of allowing but one minute to offer and explain an amendment to the McKinley bill during action on it in the house, there is time for an occasional very instructive, short, sharp passage and for the Democrats to get in some "mighty good licks." Thus, on Monday, when Grosvenor, of Ohio, made the statement that two years ago the leader of the sugar trust came to the capital, walked into the ways and means committee and literally shook free sugar out of it, Mr. Mills promptly jumped to his feet and said "every word of it was false;" and Mr. Grosvenor, being thus given the lie direct, had nothing but a slangy reference to plantation manners to offer in reply. Even Mr. McKinley felt constrained to say there was no foundation whatever for Grosvenor's statement. Mr. McMillan, on the contrary, showed that the present bill gave the sugar trust 100 per cent. more than was allowed it by the Mills bill; and within a week, in consequence of the supposed certain passage of the McKinley bill, sugar trust certificates had increased \$10,000,000 in value in the market. The reference of Mr. Grosvenor to the sugar trust turned out a decided *four-put* and ended in really putting "the boot on the other leg."

A new curative agency has been discovered that threatens to rival hypnotism in importance, being quite as effective and ever so much more simple. The story as told by the New York *Herald* is this: An old gentleman had been dumb for ten years through paralysis of the vocal cords, and his physicians had given him up as a hopeless case. Saturday morning being mild and balmy, he arose early and went toward the window to commune with nature. He stepped on a tack. In an instant his paralysis was gone. The blood rushed to his face, there was an unwonted gleam in his eye, his tongue was loosed, and dropping into a neighboring chair to extract the offending tack, poured out his quivering soul in a prolonged volley of expletives. His command of language was phenomenal, especially in the expression of his prejudice against tacks, and that one in particular. The paralysis is permanently cured.

Postman Mout, of Chicago, is one of those fortunate beings in humble life who has become suddenly famous by having fame "thrust upon him." Passing on his daily round in the distribution of the assorted contents of Uncle Sam's mail bags, he encountered a saucy gamin who pulled his hair. The Arab had evidently no conception of the sacredness that encompasses the person of employees in Uncle Sam's great mail service, but the spectators of the outrage were better instructed and at once assailed the sacrilegious urchin with beer pitchers and other convenient weapons, until the minions of the law appeared and then he was forthwith inured in a dungeon. The outrage was regarded as of sufficient moment to be reported to Washington, and the postmaster general, in an autograph letter to Mout, dubs him a hero and tells him the entire army and navy are at his back.

The *Streator Free Press*, though in all other respects as rock-rotted and dreadfully "joll" Republican paper as we know of, is unable to stomach the McKinley tariff bill. The wool schedule it regards as conspicuously at fault. It will immensely increase the price of all lower grade woolen goods while the higher grade remain unchanged, so as to bear with especial hardness on the farmer and laborer. "A policy that cheapens tobacco and increases the price of clothing and other articles of necessity," says the *Free Press*, "cannot win the support of the farmers. If the Republican party is the true tariff reform party, as the *Free Press* has always claimed, it must show itself to better advantage than the McKinley bill will permit." Stick to that, Mr. *Free Press*, and before November you will find yourself read out of the G. O. P. as one of the vilest of the mugwumps.

The proposed silver legislation in congress has already caused a rise of several per cent. in that metal in Mexico as well as the U. S., and for the first time in some years there was an importation last week of \$589,567 worth of silver from Europe to take advantage of the rise. The same week there was an importation of \$17,264 of gold against an export of \$12,000; and for the first week in some years, no export of silver. Of course the importation of silver will stop with the passage of a law by congress, as it is proposed that the treasury shall buy silver only that is the product of our own mines.

Under the late decision of the United States Supreme Court the sale of liquor in "original packages" has be-

come decidedly lively in Iowa. Six car loads of beer were sold in Des Moines in one day last week. At Marshalltown the city authorities have decided to license "joints" for the sale of liquor in original packages at the rate of \$50 a month.

The State Board of Charities, in putting forward the name of Prof. Frank H. Hall, of Aurora, for superintendent of the Blind Asylum at Jacksonville, have made a horrid mistake. It has been discovered that Prof. Hall is not a Republican! If he belongs to any party to-day it is the Prohibition party, though in 1882 he allowed his name to go upon the greenback ticket for superintendent of public instruction. Now nothing is more fixed and settled at Springfield than that our expensive state institutions shall be run in the interest of the G. O. P. Prof. Hall may be a good educator, a man of superior administrative ability and all that, but as an incumbent of a high and responsible office in this great Republican commonwealth, the thing is simply out of the question.

At the meeting of the Louisiana legislature on Monday the Louisiana State Lottery Company made a formal offer to the state of \$1,000,000 a year for 25 years for a renewal of its charter for that number of years; \$350,000 of the amount annually to go to the public schools; \$350,000 for the levees, \$100,000 to charity hospital, &c. It will require a constitutional amendment, to be passed by a two-thirds vote of the legislature and approved by a vote of the people, to enable the legislature to grant the charter. The governor very strongly opposes it in his message, although there is a very strong popular pressure in its favor, and the final outcome is regarded as doubtful.

The Indiana State Millers' Association, which met at Fort Wayne on Wednesday, before adjourning took a "small tare" at the McKinley tariff bill, and made this sharp point: The exportation of wheat from this country last year having been 90,000,000 bushels, it took just 14,000,000 of 140 lb. jute burlap sacks to carry it. The McKinley bill puts 2-1-10 cts. per lb. upon these sacks, so that the additional cost to the millers of the United States on account of the tariff would be \$3,040,000, to go to the enrichment of these petty manufacturers of jute bagging, not employing twenty-five men; and "this convention urge upon congress the impolicy and gross unfairness of such an act."

Both Kendall and Grundy counties says the *Yorkville Record*, will present candidates for the consideration of the delegates who will meet at Springfield, June 24th, from the thirty-one counties of this Appellate District, for nomination for the office of clerk of the Appellate Court. The Grundy candidate will be E. B. Fletcher, of the *Morris Herald*, present postmaster at Morris, and the Kendall candidate will be C. C. Duffy, of Plano, whom the *Record* lauds as about the bravest soldier that went through the war of the rebellion, or any other war!

Speaker Reed, in his Pittsburgh speech, announced a decided improvement on Dudleyism in his proposed federal law for the election of congressmen and presidential electors. "Let us do our own registration and our own counting," said he. Under such a system blocks-of-five and "frying out fat" would be wholly unnecessary. No doubt that Reed has a great head—for rascality.

Stanley believes in colonizing the Upper Congo region with colored emigrants from the United States. He describes the country as much superior in climate and other advantages to that they now occupy, and as of sufficient area to give 7,000,000 colonists a quarter of a square mile of land to a man. He hasn't probably heard about Oklahoma and the Yazoo Delta.

"There is need of something more than an investigation, if Clan-na-Gael influences at Joliet are to be overcome," says the *Chicago Journal*. "Something more" seems simply to be, to place a competent man in charge of the penitentiary in place of a notorious incompetent, placed there as a sheer matter of convenience to certain scheming politicians.

The extraordinary proposal is made by Congressman Washburn to appropriate \$200,000 to carry out the government agreement with the Chippewa Indians in Minnesota. What possible excuse can there be for spending so large a sum in that way? Indians can't vote.

Mrs. Mary Miller, of Western Pennsylvania, probably the wealthiest colored woman in the country, died the other day. Her income was \$200 a day. Four years ago she owned a barren piece of ground, but there was oil beneath its surface, which made it oil right.

In digging a well on Hyde's ranch, near Viawest, Tulare county, Cal., a buffalo horn was found at the depth of thirty-seven feet. How it got there is a puzzle, as no buffaloes ever were known to have been in that country.

PUBLIC MATTERS.

Meetings of Doctors, Business Men, the Prohibitionists, Etc., Etc.

The La Salle County Medical Society held its annual meeting at the court house Wednesday. The principal matter considered, taking up the morning, was that of fees.

A splendid paper on this subject was read by Dr. J. W. Pettit, of Sheridan. He said:

"The fees of physicians should be uniform rather than exorbitant. The people depend upon the physician for relief, and in return he expects to be supported by the people. He is a philanthropist and endeavors to do good to his fellow man, no matter how lowly he may be. This good principle underlies all his work and gives the profession a standing with all other professions."

"We must be practical, and are under obligations to both rich and poor. Instead of being the oppressed the poor are the oppressors. They expect the physician to work for nothing, as will be seen by looking at a physician's fee book."

"We must insist upon a reasonable fee, and make our clients pay it. Some people think that a physician is making \$50 to \$100 a day, when they see him running to and from his office. This is absurd, however, as many times the physician gets no pay for his services."

"It is an established fact that the better the article the higher the price. This is also true as to the physician's work. The better the service rendered the higher should be the fee asked. He who undercharges strikes at the dignity of our profession. We should be fair in our demands and firm in exacting our rights. When you make a price stick to it and success is assured."

"The board of supervisors has treated the physicians of this county shamefully during the past few years, and I am in favor of employing an attorney to collect our claims."

Doctors McCoy, Taylor, Palmer, Burke, Dyer, Cook and others, took part in a spirited discussion, which lasted until 1 o'clock.

The committee on nominations reported as follows: Dr. J. W. Pettit, president; Dr. J. W. Pettit, vice-president; Dr. J. J. Taylor, secretary and treasurer; Drs. E. P. Cook, Mendota, A. E. Palmer, Morris, and G. W. Bronson, Streator, board of censors; Drs. J. C. Hatheway, T. H. Trainor and R. F. Dyer, committee on general arrangements.

The secretary was instructed to cast a ballot for these officers and they were declared duly elected.

The illness of Dr. Hand, of Morris, and the absence of Drs. Ryburn and Gable prevented the carrying out of the program, which included "Asiatic Cholera," "Membranous Croup" and "Hernia." A discussion, however, was had upon membranous croup and diphtheria, nearly all of the physicians agreeing that there was very little, if any, difference in appearance and result.

Among those present from abroad were: Drs. Zeising, Peru; J. J. Taylor, Brunson, J. C. Drees, A. P. Thatcher, P. C. Palmer, George Dicus, Streator; Ida C. Contart, J. W. Pettit, Sheridan; E. P. Cook, Mendota; Wm. O. Ensign, Rutland; James McCoy, Ransom; Vosburg, Earlville; P. M. Burke and George L. Burns, La Salle; A. E. Palmer, Morris; C. A. Freeman, Leland; Burrows, Seneca.

Business Men.

Wednesday afternoon a meeting of the board of directors was held in Capt. Fullerton's office and the committee on by-laws, Messrs. Fullerton, Mayo and Lynch, presented their report. It was accepted by the directors.

Mr. H. M. Hamilton was elected president; Capt. Fullerton, vice-president; C. B. Hess, secretary; and Ben. Hess, treasurer.

Over 150 active and prominent business men, attorneys and manufacturers, attended the initial meeting of the Business Men's Association in the Probate Court room, on the third floor of the court house, in the evening. There was very little wind expended in useless talk, the gentlemen being in more of a business mood than ever before manifested in Ottawa.

President Hamilton opened the meeting with a statement that officers had been duly elected, those mentioned exclusively in yesterday's *Free Trader*; and that the association was now ready to receive the signatures of those who had subscribed their names to the membership paper circulated by the committee.

The by-laws were read and adopted. They provide that any person may become a member of the association upon a two-thirds vote of the members present at the meeting at which his name is presented. The regular meetings occur on the first Monday of each month, but special meetings may be called by the president or any nine members. An annual election of officers will be held yearly in April. The members elect the directors and the directors the officers from their own number.

The initiation fee of the association is \$5 and the yearly dues \$4. It will have its own rooms. None but members will be admitted to meetings. Fifteen members constitute a quorum. When ordered by the association, business must be kept secret.

Committees on reception, statistics, printing, rooms, streets, alloys and public highways, bridges and railroad crossings, rivers and canals, parks and shade trees, auditing of accounts and bonus funds are provided for in the by-laws; which divide the city into eight districts, each under the charge of a committee of nine, for purposes of raising bonuses for the purpose of attracting manufacturers. The districts, as constituted, are as follows:

First District—First ward.
Second District—East side.
Third District—East of Columbus street and south of canal to river.
Fourth District—West of Columbus street and bounded by canal, Illinois river and side cut.

Fifth District—West of side cut to Pine street and south of canal.
Sixth District—West of Pine to limits, and south of canal.
Seventh District—All north of canal and east of La Salle street.
Eighth District—All north of canal and west of La Salle street.

President Hamilton announced that he would name the committees in a few days. The association adjourned, after the greater portion of the 200 members had signed the roll.

The Prohibitionists.

The Prohibition county convention, held in the supervisors' room of the court house Thursday afternoon, was called to order at 1 o'clock by Norman Kilburn, chairman of the county central committee. About fifty of the leading prohibitionists of the county were present. The presence of a number of ladies and children gave the convention the appearance of a Sunday school convention or woman's suffrage meeting.

Mrs. A. J. Thurber, of Marseilles, and Mrs. L. H. Plumb, of Streator, were elected as delegates at large to the state convention.

Rev. Dr. Goodwin then addressed the assembly and talked for thirty minutes on the growth of the Prohibition party and the stand taken by the Democratic and Republican parties in national politics.

The committee on delegates reported the following names and they were chosen to represent La Salle county at the state convention to be held at Bloomington:

A. J. Thurber, Mrs. A. J. Thurber, John R. Achuff, Mrs. L. H. Plumb, Rev. F. Lines, A. J. Baker, J. Purdy, Mrs. J. Barnhart, N. Kilburn, J. W. Barnhart, Rev. F. R. Lord, Joel T. Buckley, Rev. J. N. Morris, J. H. Cartwright, Chas. T. Fradks, W. M. Cochran, B. W. Hadley, E. T. Carpenter, James Ford, Rev. T. C. Moots, A. P. Wright, Mrs. Meyer, E. L. Donagho, Chase Fowler, C. T. Farrell.

The School Board.

The board of education met Tuesday evening and D. R. A. Thorpe was appointed superintendent of schools for ensuing year. The matter of procuring flag staff for Washington school was referred to finance committee. Bills amounting to \$156 were ordered paid.

The superintendent's report showed the following interesting statistics:
Enrollment first day of school month 1,342
Enrollment last day of school month 1,395
No. of new pupils entered in April 137
Greatest No. of pupils in charge of one teacher 58
Smallest No. of pupils in charge of one teacher 30
Average No. of pupils in charge of one teacher 41

Library Board.

The board of trustees of the Reddick library met in the library building Tuesday evening. The financial secretary, E. J. Kelly, presented his report. The totals are:

Receipts—Nov. 26, '89, to May 1, '90, \$3,142.80. This consisted of notes, interest, fines and premiums. The fines amounted to \$50.43.

The amounts now upon the financial secretary's books are:
Notes at 6 per cent, \$26,713.74.
Notes at 7 per cent, \$17,405.50.
Notes at 8 per cent, \$230.00.
Total—\$44,349.24.

As the financial secretary does not disburse funds other than to place them to the credit of the treasurer, the report does not show expenditures. No further business other than routine work came before the board.

Fourth of July.

The committees on Fourth of July celebration met in the sheriff's office last Tuesday, but all asked for further time. The program has not yet been decided upon, but it will not interfere with the base ball games. The committees will meet again on Friday evening at W. H. Stead's office.

Decoration Day.

Rev. N. O. Freeman and James H. Eckels have accepted an invitation to deliver addresses at the Washington park exercises on Decoration day. The addresses will, it is understood, be mainly patriotic.

It is expected that over 1,000 school children will be in line in the procession on Decoration day.

Installation of Officers.

The Knights Patriarchal Circle installed the following officers Tuesday evening:

A. E. Gibbs, oracle; Gus Kneuss, vice oracle; H. H. Werner, marshal; S. B. Bathurst, sec. sec'y; E. E. Gladfelter, financial sec'y; T. E. McKinlay, treas.; S. R. Blanchard, capt.; C. Dawell, first lieutenant; C. S. Bowmaster, second lieutenant; John McDonough, guard; L. A. Williams, sentinel; H. P. Moore, chaplain; Messrs. Lange & Crane, marshals; Messrs. Adams, Werner and Gore, trustees.

The Contract Awarded.

The board of highway commissioners met Thursday evening and awarded the contract for building the Twin Butte road to a A. T. Griffin, of Utica. The contract price is \$940 and a bond of \$500 must be furnished as a guaranty that the work will be completed according to plans and specifications.

Overseer Keating was ordered to repair the Keating road north of city wherever needed.

The following bills were ordered paid:

James McDermott, \$1.00.
Mrs. P. Meagher, \$1.50.
P. Looney, \$8.50.
J. T. Keating, \$4.00.
Robt. Barefoot, team labor, \$3.00.
P. Looney, team labor, \$6.00.
Ed Dinneen, labor, \$1.50.
Robt. Wilson, \$30.00.
Total, \$56.50.

\$10. RIFON GOLDDUST. \$10.

The Best Roadster Stallion

In the country, at Seely & Carew's feed yard the entire season.

Top buggies from \$75.00 to \$100 at

GAY & SON'S.

Hank Holmes' Coal Mine.

Large quantities of stone and coal are being mined in Henry Holmes' coal field and stone quarry near Cove Creek, about three miles southwest of this city. Five men are at work in the coal field, which is 200 feet back in the side of a slope. The vein is three feet thick and George Steele is superintending the mining. A fine quality of stone is being taken from the quarry near by under the direction of Wm. Marsh. Mr. Holmes is disposing of the coal and stone as rapidly as it is taken from the bed.